

THE ECONOMY OF INDO-CHINA

colony's development. Yet of
far more seriously the country's future and,

The incomplete property of the
mented by customary law, to To
penitentiary labour and military
land was allotted to new communes in to
The rfi6fJo was then established to the
The French interpreted the code to that all the
really belonged to the Emperor, **with** the as
tenants, but they failed to realize that time
in the direction of outright ownership, la over
during the conquest, the French

in
accordance with Annamite law that decreed property
to **be**
if uncultivated for three **years**. The giving of to
colonists was, in native eyes, an act of
to prolonging their rebellion. Historical events,
to
stages of conquest and to the retention of native in
the
Protectorates, have made for a bewildering variety
of
differing not only in every part of the Union, but the
countries themselves.

The Admirals guaranteed property rights wherever
they
even partially established. This was not, **however**, the
in the
provinces conquered in 1867, where the country
by Cambodians. Official efforts to get the to
old titles for new ones with surer a
partly due, despite many **reassuring decrees**, to tad
to
a lack **of** method in carrying out **the** project. In the

the
records had **disappeared**, **the**
Surveying the **land**, especially in the interior, a

yet
the administration blithely **went** on in
fusion. An 1874 decree initiated the **of He**
.asked was given free land, on **cooditicm** be It
all

three years, and paid his **tax*** This was
too

and tax exemption for four years to
cessionnaires. In i8&> the **state's** to free
to 500 hectares, and more were to see

natives were not dispossessed* **The**
to follow **the** Annasaite code in but it
out
property with an **over-fibeza! hand,**
of titles or¹ the mm«s§i0fij»ire²s — too